

*rubidus* and *melanocercus* may be recognizable as a different subspecies, even though its characters undoubtedly have arisen through hybridization between these two forms. Suggestive of this are two specimens from Achotal, Veracruz, in Field Museum of Natural History: one is typical *melanocercus*, the other a typical *melanocercus-rubidus* intergrade; both are adults.

6. The possible split of *melanocercus* into two subspecies should be settled by examination of Honduras and Nicaragua specimens; it is barely possible that *unicolor* extends completely across Nicaragua, in which case an actual separation of a northern and southern population of *melanocercus* is evident.

7. The exact range of *orizabensis* is yet to be defined.

8. The apparent existence of *melanocercus* on the plains of Veracruz north of the Isthmus, indicated by several intergrades between that form and *orizabensis* and *erebennus*, should be verified.

9. The apparent hiatus between the ranges of *erebennus* and *couperi* should be investigated. If these two forms are proved to be separated from each other geographically, their rather sharply different morphological and pattern characters suggest the possibility of considering *couperi* a distinct species.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new brittle-star of the genus Ophiocomella from Canton Island.*<sup>1</sup> AUSTIN H. CLARK, U. S. National Museum.

The genus *Ophiocomella* was diagnosed in 1939 with the type species *O. caribbaea*, a small 6-armed form that previously had been considered as the young of *Ophiocoma pumila*. The species assigned to the genus were *Ophiocomella caribbaea*, sp. nov., *O. parva* (H. L. Clark), *O. schmitti*, sp. nov., and *O. clippertoni*, sp. nov. (the last a tentative name for specimens from Clipperton Island doubtfully referred to *O. parva*). The discovery of another species of this curious genus is a matter of considerable interest.

#### *Ophiocomella schultzi*, sp. nov.

*Description.*—The disk is circular, not notched at the arm bases, slightly elevated, 4.3 mm in diameter; the six rather slender arms are 17 mm long; the arms are separated by about three times their basal width. The specimen is sexually mature.

The aboral surface of the disk is covered with fine, overlapping, conspicuously punctate scales. About one-quarter of these scales bear short roughened cylindrical spinelets, which are about twice as high as thick with low-conical or rounded tips. These are rather widely spaced, being usually two to four

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times their width apart. There are 50 to 60 of these to each square millimeter. The radial shields are visible as small rounded plates between two and three times as long (radially) as broad situated at the edge of the disk, one on each side of the arm base. The edge of the disk is sharp. On the oral side the interradial areas are covered with fine imbricating scales resembling those on the aboral surface but without spinules, these not extending beyond the sharpened edge of the aboral surface where they stop abruptly.

The upper arm plates are fan-shaped, in the earlier portion of the arm about as long as broad. The distal border is approximately hemispherical, somewhat flattened centrally, passing over into the straight lateral edges which converge at an angle of 90°. The proximal angle is rather broadly truncated by the overlapping of the preceding upper arm plate. In the distal portion of the arms the side arm plates encroach more and more on the dorsal surface and finally meet so that in the terminal portion of the arm the upper arm plates, here much reduced in size, are separated by the broad middorsal union of the side arm plates for as much as their own length. The terminal portion of the arm becomes more or less moniliform.

The first side arm plate beyond the edge of the disk has four arm spines, the second five, and those following four, the number falling to three near the arm tip. The uppermost arm spine is about as long as two arm segments, slender, tapering, somewhat flattened, and usually more or less swollen basally and slightly bent distally. On the second arm comb beyond the disk a similar but slightly smaller spine is inserted above the spine corresponding to the uppermost spine on the other plates. The second spine is slightly more slender and slightly shorter than the uppermost. The third spine is about two-thirds the length of the second, tapers somewhat more rapidly, and is slightly curved downward. The lowest spine is slightly more slender than the third and shorter, about the length of an arm segment.

The under arm plates are at first about as long as broad, after about the sixth becoming longer than broad. They are very slightly broader distally than proximally with very broadly rounded distal angles, similarly rounded proximal angles, and slightly concave sides.

The first tentacle pore has two tentacle scales, those following a single rather broad distally pointed scale situated on the side arm plate.

The oral shields are longer than broad, the outer portion approximately hemispherical, the lateral edges converging to a broadly rounded proximal end.

The adoral plates are triangular, the slender produced inner apices extending downward along the sides of the oral shields so as almost or quite to meet the apex of the other of the same pair.

The mouth papillae are four or five in number, well rounded, decreasing in size and in relative width toward the apex of the jaws.

The color of the disk is pale greenish gray with a few rather large indefinite spots of yellow brown; the arms are whitish with occasional indistinct yellow brown blotches.

*Locality*.—Canton Island, lagoon; collected by Dr. Leonard P. Schultz on April 28, 1939 (U.S.N.M. no. E.5919, type).

*Remarks*.—This new species is related to *O. schmitti* from which, however, it is quite distinct. The spinules on the disk are finer, more numerous, and much shorter; the upper arm plates are broader and more rounded with the lateral edges making a greater angle with each other; the second side arm plate beyond the disk carries an extra spine aborally; and the oral shields are broader and more rounded.

It seems to differ from *O. parva* (H. L. Clark) from Torres Strait in having the radial shields visible and the granules on the disk more elongated, and in having an extra arm spine on the second side arm plate beyond the disk. In the original description *O. parva* is said to have a single tentacle scale, but the figure shows two on at least two of the first tentacle pores.

## Obituaries

MORTON GITHENS LLOYD, distinguished engineer and chief of the Safety Codes Section at the National Bureau of Standards since 1917, died April 26, 1941, at his home in Chevy Chase, Md., after a short illness. Born September 10, 1874, in Beverly, N. J., Dr. Lloyd was educated at the Central Manual Training High School, Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving a bachelor of science degree there in 1896, a Ph.D. in 1900 and the E.E. degree in 1908. He also had studied at Harvard University and the Friedrich Wilhelms Universitat, Berlin. Dr. Lloyd was an instructor in physics at the University of Pennsylvania from 1899 to 1902. From the latter year to 1910 he had served as laboratory assistant, assistant physicist, and associate physicist at the Bureau of Standards. He was technical editor of the *Electrical Review* and *Western Electrician*, from 1910 to 1916.

During his professional career Dr. Lloyd made special investigations of the effects of self induction and capacity in alternating-current circuits; thermomagnetic and galvanomagnetic effects in bismuth and tellurium; effects of wave form upon induction meters, core loss and ratio of transformers and hysteresis; effects of phases of harmonics upon quality of sound; measurement of hysteresis and eddy currents; magnetic hysteresis in rotary field; regulation of public utilities, accident prevention; and lighting.

Dr. Lloyd took a prominent part in many national associations. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Association of Engineers, United States National Committee of the International Commission of Illumination, president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, member of Franklin Institute, Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council, Federal Accident Statisticians, American Association for Labor Legislation, Philosophical Society of Washington, National Fire Protection Association, National Safety Council, past president of the American Society of Safety Engineers, Safety Code Correlating Committee of the American Standards Association, and was an honorary member of the International Municipal Signal Association. He was also a member of the International Electrical Congress, St. Louis, 1904, and Turin, 1911; the International Engineering Congress, San Francisco, 1915, and the International Congress on Illumination, Saranac, N. Y., 1928.

He was elected a member of the honor research fraternity, Sigma Xi. He received a medal from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and was the recipient of the Edward Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute, 1910. Dr. Lloyd was the author of numerous technical articles. His writings have been published in bulletins of the Bureau of Standards, *Electrical Review* and *Western Electrician*, *Electrical World*, *Proceedings of the A.I.E.E.*, *Proceedings of the International Association of Municipal Elec-*